(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2851.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1801.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,
From Glaſgow papers to the fourth of July.

LONDON, June 24.

WE learn from Leeds, that ſuch is the happy effects of the northern ports being again free, that the induſtrious in that town are all employed; and that the ſpirit of trade, which has advanced the Weſt Riding of the county of York to its preſent commercial importance, has again had all its energies called into action.

Mr. Pitt attended on Sunday at the treaſury for ſeveral hours. The principal clerks were buſily employed under his direction in ſuperintending the financial ſtatement brought forward by Mr. Addington.

From the Glaſgow Courier, of June 30.

VENICE, June 6.

The Britiſh frigate the Oſiris is arrived in our port. She comes from Egypt by way of Malta. She ſtates, that at her departure from Egypt, the Britiſh had ſucceeded in cutting off the water from Alexandria. It adds, that 6 or 7000 Britiſh and Seapoys had landed at Suez.

ROME, May 30.

The greateſt ſilence is preſerved here upon all events, particularly upon his Sardinian majeſty's departure, and the political ſtate of the papal territories. It is certain that ſeveral thouſand French troops are cantoned at ſome leagues from this capital, and that a great number file off daily towards Naples, whoſe political horizon is ſtill cloudy, notwithſtanding the protection of Ruſſia and Pruſſia.

HAGUE, June 14.

We learn that the miſſion of citizen Hultman to Berlin, draws to its concluſion. The negotiations carried on between him and the deputies of the prince of Orange, under the mediation of France and Pruſſia, are on the point of being terminated, to the ſatisfaction of all the parties. The houſe of Orange will be ſuitably indemnified for the loſs of his perſonal properties ſituated in the Batavian republic. We do not know whether this indemnity will be made in money or in lands ſituate within the Germanic empire.

Another letter of the ſame date. The number of couriers paſſing and repaſſing between this city, Paris and Vienna, is very great. Early in the month an extraordinary courier arrived from Vienna, with important intelligence; and this morning at nine o'clock, arrived one of general Buonaparte's ſecretaries, who immediately proceeded to the French miniſter, Caſault. A conſiſtory was lately held by the pope, which laſted fifteen hours, and his holineſs propoſed to renounce the temporal government.

Cardinal Mauri, and ſeveral other prelates, coincided in ſentiment with the pope, but the majority expreſſed a different opinion, and his holineſs has adhered to the recommendation of the latter. On the breaking up of the conſiſtory, the cardinals Ruffo and Albini ſet out for Naples.

The ſpeedy arrival of the French troops ſeem certain, and they are preceded by the arrival of ſeveral of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of the Roman patriots, particularly M Piſaneſi, who commanded the Roman troops when the republican government was eſtabliſhed.

June 27.

A letter was received yeſterday from on board La Loire frigate, dated the 23d inſtant, which mentions, that on the 20th, that ſhip, in company with the Maidſtone frigate and Wolverene gun veſſel, attacked 23 French gun boats cloſe under the batteries of Havre: that the action continued an hour, until the tide ebbed, when our ſhips were obliged to return, without receiving any material damage, though red hot ſhot were fired from the batteries. The letter obſerves, that the inhabitants of Havre have been much alarmed of late in conſequence of the repeated attacks made by our ſhips of war; and the commander of the French ſquadron is much harraſſed, notwithſtanding at other times great civilities paſs between capt. Newman and him; the latter frequently ſending the French papers by the fiſhing veſſels.

Accounts from the Channel fleet, received at Plymouth, on Monday afternoon, ſtate, that the combined fleet, conſiſting of 21 ſail of the line, which were diſtinctly counted, was at ſingle anchor in the outer road of Breſt.

A body of 5000 infantry have either ſailed, or are about to ſail, on a ſecret expedition, from the Cove of Cork. This does not augur much apprehenſion on the part of government for the ſecurity of Ireland.

The Chouan chief Videlot, the friend and confidant of Georges, was apprehended on the 16th inſt. in a concealed apartment of Morbihan. His retreat was diſcovered with the utmoſt difficulty, though ſo large as to contain 200 men with eaſe. A caſket filled with important papers were found in it. Videlot had 24 double louis and nine guineas, which were taken from him, and diſtributed among the party who ſeized him. Two ladies of the name of Penvern, to whom the caſtle belongs, are alſo taken into cuſtody, on a charge of aſſiſting the internal enemies of the republic.

The prorogation of parliament is now certainly fixed to take place, by commiſſion, on Thurſday next. The houſe of commons is to adjourn on Monday next, in order to give time to the houſe of peers to go through the pending buſineſs.

Many of the French papers endeavour to repreſent the matter of the German indemnities as of little moment; they cannot, however, conceal the anxiety with which this ſubject is viewed by all parties. The primary object of Duroc's miſſion to Peterſburg, is, it is ſaid, to obtain the emperor's conſent to the French plan of indemnification. "The Adriatic," ſays the Moniteur, "is covered with Britiſh veſſels. The commandant of their flotillas, having entered Trieſte, iſſued a notification, that all the ports in that ſea, where there were French troops, were in a ſtate of blockade, and that all ſhips bound to thoſe ports would be deemed lawful prizes."

The pope has ſent his ſecretary to Paris to ſoothe Buonaparte, but it is thought this condeſcenſion will have little effect.

From a Glaſgow paper of July 2.

PARIS, June 20.

The communication between Dover and Calais is, at this moment, more than uſually free, and though great meaſures are in preparation, conducted with equal vigour and ability, the friends of peace expect that the two governments will at length come to a good underſtanding. [*Clef du Cabinet.*]

All the accounts we received here from ſea, ſays a letter from Marſeilles of June 16, agree in announcing the total defeat of the Britiſh under the walls of Alexandria; and they alſo confirm the excellent diſpoſition of Mourad Bey, and of the Egyptians towards the French, notwithſtanding all the arts of the Britiſh to debauch their principles.

Letters from Florence ſtate, that the fortreſs of Porto Ferrajo conſiſted of 400 Corſicans, 300 Britiſh, ſeveral artillery-men, and ſome Neapolitan deſerters, making in all 1500 men; the inhabitants are alſo armed, but it is thought they experience a great dearth of proviſions.

It is generally thought that the ſummer ſolſtice is the longeſt day of the year; this year, however, according to the aſtronomer Lalande, the ſolſtice having taken place about midnight, the 21ſt and 22d were of perfectly equal length.

HAGUE, June 13.

On the 11th inſtant, the great queſtion relative to the new conſtitution, was diſcuſſed, and the plan propoſed, as was expected, rejected.

VIENNA, June 6.

On the 4th inſtant lord Minto received a courier from Conſtantinople, containing official advice that the corps of Britiſh troops which had ſailed from Bombay were ſafely landed at Suez.

The prince of Conde is arrived here on his way to Britain; he has had a conference of two hours with the archduke Charles.

It is mentioned as probable that count Cobentzel, who had ſolicited his recal from Paris, will remain much longer there.

June 10.

According to accounts from Conſtantinople of the 23d of May, a French corps of 2000 men, which occupied an entrenched poſition in Egypt near Rhamanie, was on the 9th May, attacked by the Britiſh and Turks under captain Pacha, and driven from thence.

On this occaſion 200 of the French were taken priſoners; the remainder retired to Cairo; againſt which the grand vizier, the captain Pacha, and ſome diviſions of the Britiſh are advancing, while lord Keith will ſupport the operations againſt that city with a number of gun boats on the Nile.

AUGSBURG, June 15.

The Britiſh admiral Campbell, and colonel Delme, have arrived here from Egypt. They aſſure us, that at their departure nothing new had occurred in that colony, and that the French continued to maintain themſelves in Alexandria.

ANTWERP, June 24.

The military preparations on the French coaſt ſtill continue without interruption. The expedition which is fitting out from Garonne to the mouth of the Scheldt, will, it is ſaid, be diſtributed in the following manner:

A corps of 25,000 men, all choſen troops, under the command of the republican general Hedouville, convoyed by 30 French and Spaniſh ſhips of the line, and a proportional number of frigates, will ſail from Breſt; a ſecond corps of 10,000 men, under the command of general Humbert, and eſcorted by four ſhips of the line and a frigate, will ſail from the harbour of Normendy, and a third corps of 12,000 men, under a convoy of one ſhip of the line and eight frigates, and a great number of ſmaller ſhips of war from the harbours of Flanders and Picardy.

LONDON, June 29.

Saturday nearly a thouſand letters from Minorca and Gibraltar, brought to Plymouth by the Santa Margarita of 36 guns, were delivered from the poſt-office. A letter from Port Mahon mentions, that the expedition fitting out at Carthagena was ſuppoſed to be deſtined againſt that iſland, ſome correſpondence between a French emiſſary and the governor of Majorca, expreſſive of a project having been intercepted. The garriſon was healthy and fully competent to the defence of that place.

An account has been received at the admiralty of a very gallant action having been fought by capt. Lord Cochrane, commanding the Speedy ſloop of 14 guns, and a Spaniſh xebec of 26 guns, which ended in the capture of the Spaniſh veſſel. This action, we learn, diſplayed more than common gallantry and ſkill on the part of the Britiſh veſſel, which carrying only 50 men, killed and wounded no leſs than 80 of the enemy.

The French have impoſed a contribution of thirty millions of crowns on the pope, for the ſupport of the French army.

In Spain a contribution has been recently levied on the clergy, of five millions of piaſtres.

GLASGOW, July 2.

French papers till the 26th ult have been received ſince our laſt, but they contain nothing new.

On Sunday and Monday, the firſt and ſecond of the three Hamburg mails which were due arrived. The intelligence brought by them is favourable, and of conſiderable importance, and proves the falſehood of the rumours of the defeat of our army in Egypt, as will appear from the following

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-ſtreet, June 29.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the earl of Elgin, by the right honourable lord Hawkeſbury, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs.

Copy of a letter from lord Elgin to lord Hawkeſbury, dated Conſtantinople, May 23, 1801.

My Lord,

An officer is arrived from the captain Pacha, with the intelligence that general Hutchinſon had marched from Roſetta on the 8th inſtant, with 4000 Britiſh troops, in company with a corps of Turks of equal force under the command of the captain Pacha, and on the 29th, attacked the French near Rhamanieh. The enemy were driven in, and in the courſe of the night they retired towards Cairo, having left a ſmall garriſon in the intrenchments of Rhamanieh. On the 10th, the fort ſurrendered, and the combined force then proceeded towards Cairo, having concerted their movements with the grand vizier, who was at El Hauka, a poſition four leagues diſtant from Cairo, in a north eaſt direction. Our loſs at Rhamanieh is ſtated not to exceed thirty men.

The Turkiſh officer reports, that a reinforcement of 3000 Britiſh troops had arrived at Aboukir, about the 6th of May.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN.

Rt. hon. lord Hawkeſbury, &c.

From the Glaſgow Courier, of July 4.

LONDON, July 1.

His majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Arthur Whetham, Eſquire, to be governor and commander in chief in and over the iſland of Curracoa, in the Weſt-Indies. He this day took the oaths appointed to be taken by the governor of his majeſty's plantations.

Late laſt night Paris papers were received of the 27th ultimo. They contain the ſubſtance of two extraordinary gazettes publiſhed at Madrid, giving an account of the ſucceſsful progreſs of the Spaniſh army in Portugal, the capture of Campo Mayore, the occupation of Azumare, Alegretta, and Porto Allegre, and the retreat of the Portugueſe troops across the Tagus to Abrantes, a fortified poſt about 14 leagues from Liſbon. The French troops have not yet been engaged with the Portugueſe; they have acted hitherto as a kind of army of reſerve. They will, however, march againſt Liſbon and Oporto, if the Portugueſe government do not prevent them by acceding to the terms demanded of them. An article from Monte de Marſon, ſtates, that they have already acceded to them, and quotes a letter from general Mounet to the commander at Bayonne, informing him that peace has been actually ſigned with Portugal. We are ſtill, however, of opinion, that the firſt intelligence of that event, will be communicated by the Moniteur.

The army of obſervation is ſaid to have begun its march to Rome. The departure of the French am-

baſſador from Rome, afforded us reaſon to expect that ſuch a meaſure would be immediately adopted.

The veſſel that brought theſe Paris papers brought alſo diſpatches to Mr. Otto. The intercourſe between the two governments is extremely active, and the ſtate of the negotiation has, it is rumored, induced the French miniſter for foreign affairs to delay his departure for Paris for a few days.

The French funds are rather higher—they are at 47.

The mails from New-York and Halifax, which arrived yeſterday, brought no intelligence of importance. The ſucceſs of the Britiſh fleet in the Baltic, and the death of the emperor Paul, have had a very ſenſible effect upon the politics of America.

A letter from on board L'Immortalite, dated off Breſt, June 18, ſtates as follows: "We have been off this place near ſix weeks, and for the greater part of the time at anchor, within about ſix miles from the entrance of the harbour. When we got under way to look in they gave us plenty of ſhot and ſhells. We had a bit of ſkirmiſh the other day, ſingly and alone, with two of their frigates, La Furieuſe and Syren, the firſt of ſuperior force, the latter very little inferior. They were cloſe under their batteries, but we cut up their rigging pretty well, notwithſtanding; and I make no doubt could we have got them from their ſhelter, we ſhould have at leaſt taken one, if not both. We have not the leaſt expectation of being relieved, or going into port, till their fleet come out, as we are ſupplied with beer, water, &c. from Plymouth."

Admiral lord Nelſon arrived yeſterday at the admiralty. After viſiting the hoſpital at Yarmouth, where he arrived on Monday in the Kite brig, he gave each of the nurſes a guinea for the care they had taken of the wounded ſeamen; his lordſhip went to Nelſon's hotel, and partook of ſome refreſhments. He was there waited on by the naval and military officers, and the principle inhabitants of the place, who were all anxious to pay their reſpects to the hero; after which his lordſhip ſet out for town in a poſt-chaiſe and four. The horſe and chaiſe were decorated with ribbons, as were alſo the poſtilions, who were in ſailor's dreſſes, the maſter of the hotel officiating as one of them.

Captain Porter of the 23d dragoons, and lieutenant Ogden, of the 17th dragoons, left town on Sunday evening for Plymouth, in order to embark with the troops for Egypt. The former gentleman volunteers his ſervices.

At a court of common council held yeſterday at Guildhall, Mr. Garrat, of Bridgeward, informed the court that at their next meeting he would move as follows:

"It appearing from the beſt information that the farmers and dealers in corn are ſtill withholding the grain from the regular markets, and the price of courſe continually on the advance—Reſolved that an humble petition be preſented to parliament, humbly praying that a ſurvey of all the grain from which bread is made, be immediately taken, and the returns made by each proprietor or poſſeſſor, on oath, throughout Great-Britain, ſpecifying the ſeparate quantities of wheat, wheat flour, barley flour, oats and oat meal, rye and rye flour, likewiſe that the different grains unthreſhed, be returned to the beſt of their knowledge and belief of what is ſuppoſed they will produce when threſhed."

A fleet of 107 ſail for the Baltic, ſailed from Sheerneſs on Friday.

Corn Market, Mark Lane, July 1.

This day the market continues very briſk at Monday's prices, a number of country buyers being at market. Oats quick ſale; wheat 100s. to 120s. Dantzic wheat 144s. to 154s. red wheat 124s. to 127s. rye 50s. to 60s. ſhort ſmall oats 31s. to 43s. 6d. fine do. 32s. to 45s. malt 50s. to 75s. price of flour 110s.

STOCKS—July 1.

Three per ct. red. 60 3-4—Acct. 62.—Omnium 6 3-4 prem. paym. 10.

PORTSMOUTH, June 30.

The following ſhips, bound on a ſecret expedition, returned from Cowes, with the troops, and laſt night ſailed from Spithead, for the place of deſtination: Argo, of 44 guns, capt. Bowen; Carysfort, of 32, Drummond; Majeſtic, of 74, Gould; Alexander, of 74, Dixon; Champion, of 64, Stuart; Warrior, of 74, Tyler; and Cygnet, of 18. Theſe ſhips are furniſhed with flat bottom and gun boats, and it is generally believed they are to take poſſeſſion of the Brazils.

LONDON, June 28.

The opinion of a negotiation being opened between England and France gains ground daily, and is authoriſed by the frequent conferences between Mr. Otto and our miniſter; he had yeſterday a conference with lord Hawkeſbury. Hardly a day paſſes without diſpatches from Dover to Calais, and from Calais to Dover.

June 27.

Mr. Otto has reſolved not to go to Paris, ſince in the courſe of the communications he has had with lord Hawkeſbury he has found much moderation, and a ſpirit of conciliation on the part of the Britiſh government. [*Morn. Chron.*]

All the veſſels which were at Plymouth, ready to put to ſea, received orders on Wedneſday to join the Channel fleet immediately: this order was carried to them from the admiralty by a courier extraordinary. They write from that place, that the movements of the French fleet in Breſt have redoubled the activity in preparations for defence, which were making in the maritime department at that port.

June 29.

The emperor of Germany has refuſed to acknowledge the king of Etruria, until the indemnifications to the grand duke of Tuſcany are ſettled.

HAMBURG, June 22.

It is generally believed here and elſewhere, that the Engliſh miniſtry regard a peace between that country and France as very diſtant, notwithſtanding inſinuations to the contrary given by Mr. Addington, at the laſt ſeſſion of the houſe of commons. The Engliſh miniſtry, who regard a peace with the northern powers as certain, cannot fail of being more hard in their conditions with France, ſince a duration of the war will increaſe the proſperity of their commerce. It is alſo generally believed that the French will find a peace only in London, as they found a continental peace at the gates of Vienna. Now, an undertaking of this nature will require long preparation, and peace will ſtill be retarded many years, unleſs there ſhould happen in England one of thoſe great revolutions, which no human prudence can either foreſee or prevent; and which muſt neceſſarily reſult from imperious circumſtances, ſuch as the diſcontent of the people arrived at a certain height—an overburthen of public contributions—and a too great augmentation of the armed force. It muſt be acknowledged, that, in effect, the Britiſh government has, under this triple point of view, truſted her fortunes too much to chance, to the danger of public liberty. Her ſea and land forces bear no proportion to the population of the three kingdoms; and it cannot be wondered at that the nation ſhould want bread, when it is conſidered that the royal marine conſiſts of 120 or 130,000 men, able to bear arms; that her merchantmen give employ to nearly double that number; that her colonial poſſeſſions and her conqueſts employ 100,000 national ſoldiers, including the army of Egypt; that Ireland requires 100,000 armed men, including the militia of the country; and that the coaſts of England and Scotland are guarded by 200,000, with the regular militia. Here are nearly 800,000 men taken from agriculture and manufactures; and if it be conſidered that their population is reckoned at 5 or 6 millions of males at moſt, of whom two thirds are to be deducted for thoſe under 20 and above 60, it will be found that the country employs in its defence or commerce a third or nearly of the able-bodied men; ſo that there remain little more than 15 or 1,600,000 men to attend to agriculture, manufactures, arts of all kinds, liberal profeſſions, trade, ſciences, the adminiſtration of civil affairs, &c &c. Theſe calculations, ſhould the Engliſh miniſters ſometimes reflect on them, would occaſion ſerious alarms.

PARIS, (14 Meſſidor) July 2.

The government has purchaſed for the muſeum of national hiſtory the library of the late Mr. Lheritier, the celebrated botaniſt, who was laſt year aſſaſſinated at the door of his houſe.

We learn from good authority, ſays the *Clef du Cabinet*, No. 1620, that the emperor has made a formal declaration at Paris, "that is impoſſible for him to execute the plan of indemnities for the ſecularizations, which had been agreed upon between the republic and himſelf; and that he would leave the affair to the republic, if it would take the trouble upon itſelf."

The laſt letters from Vienna, on the contrary, aſſure us that the plan of indemnities and ſecularizations has already been communicated to Mr. Hugel, Imperial commiſſary near the diet of the empire; and that it will be ſubmitted in a few days to the deliberations of the diet.

Letters from Germany and Italy agree in ſaying, that the actual negotiations which are carrying on between the firſt conſul and the holy father, have principally for their object to put an end to the ſciſm of the French clergy. "We expect," they add, "to ſee realized the vow which Benedict XIII. (and not Benedict XIV. as was mentioned this morning) expreſſed to the father of Montlauſcon;—*Lees Gallic liberty, and leſs ultra-montane pretenſions, and we will put things on their proper level.*" It muſt be acknowledged that theſe *Gallic liberties*, and theſe *ultra-montane pretenſions*, are expreſſed in an ancient manner which we did not expect to ſee revived at the preſent day.

RATISBON, June 21.

The moſt profound ſilence is obſerved on the ſubject of the indemnifications; but the negotiations are not the leſs active. Some politicians conceive that this calm covers and precedes a final and definitive reſolution. The great powers are never in the wrong!

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 27.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated Auguſt 5, received by a merchant in New-York.

"There are official accounts in town of the French having landed 400 men in Dominico from Guadaloupe. They have met with a repulſe from the militia, and it is expected they will all be taken priſoners."

The brig Tartar, Rogers, arrived at this port yeſterday, in 50 days from Greenock, which place ſhe left on the 6th July, and brings Glaſgow papers to the 4th.

The Britiſh government (as captain Rogers informs) have offered to the French republic the preliminaries of peace, which have been publiſhed, and which captain R. ſays he read in a Greenock paper, but neglected to bring it out with him.

Reſpecting Egypt, the great bone of contention, and the principal obſtacle to peace, we find little in the papers we have received except vague rumours. Several accounts ſpeak of an engagement having taken place there in the month of May, to the diſadvantage of the Engliſh, who were ſaid to have reimbarked; but theſe are contradicted in the official diſpatches from lord Elgin, and in private correſpondence ſubſequent to thoſe diſpatches—One circumſtance appears, however, to be generally agreed to—that the French ſtill retained Alexandria, and that the proſpect of reducing it had not brightened ſince our laſt advices from that quarter.

Immenſe quantities of American corn, meal, flour, and rice, are advertiſed in the Glaſgow papers to be ſold at auction, agreeably to the act of the Britiſh parliament offering a bounty on thoſe articles. We have taken the trouble to calculate the contents of each individual ſale; and find that the aggregate quantity advertiſed to be ſold between the 26th June and 16th July, is,

24,295 buſhels	Indian corn,
959 barrels	Indian meal,
9086 barrels	flour,
650 half do.	flour,
414 tierces	rice,
994 half do.	rice,
507 barrels	rye meal.
11 half do.	rye meal.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 28.

We underſtand, that letters by the Columbia, from Amſterdam, announce, that in conſequence of the very flattering proſpect of peace, trade had experienced a conſiderable depreſſion, and that the market for produce there was extremely dull.

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated June 25, 1801.

"Mr. Addington, with an intention of bringing about his grand and darling object, *a ſpeedy peace*, and at the ſame time an honourable one, is at preſent preparing an extenſive expedition againſt the Weſt India iſlands yet in poſſeſſion of the enemy—this fleet is to conſiſt of ſix ſail of the line, ten frigates, and two ſloops of war, with about forty ſail of tranſports, which are to be joined by the ſhips already on the Jamaica ſtation; the troops intended for this expedition are to be chiefly drafted from old regiments that have been inured to hot climates. Their firſt efforts, it ſeems, are to be directed againſt Porto-Rico, which is to be ſucceeded by an attack upon Guadaloupe. The command of the army, it is thought, will be given to general lord Grey; at leaſt, from his local knowledge of the Weſt India iſlands, he has of late been frequently conſulted. It is not yet even conjectured who will take the command of the fleet. This will ſhew you in what eſtimation we hold the French marine, when at this time ſo conſiderable an armed force is about to leave the country—the harbour of Breſt is almoſt filled with the combined fleet, which is at preſent ready for ſea."

WASHINGTON, Auguſt 28.

COMMUNICATION.

We learn, that the late Mr. Robert Randall, who departed this life on the 5th June laſt, at his ſeat near this city, in the 50th year of his age, has left, by his laſt will and teſtament, the principal part of his eſtate, eſtimated at upwards of thirty thouſand pounds, for the eſtabliſhment of an aſylum for infirm and diſabled ſeamen, to be called the *Sailor's Snug Harbour*. This property, we underſtand, will be under the ſuperintendance of the governor and chancellor of the ſtate—the mayor and recorder—the eldeſt miniſter of the epiſcopal and preſbyterian churches—the preſident of the chamber of commerce—and preſident of the marine ſociety of this city, for the time being, who are appointed truſtees by the will, and are authoriſed and directed to commence the operation of this benevolent and truly laudable inſtitution, as ſoon as the incomes of the eſtate ſhall be ſufficient for the maintenance of fifty patients of the above deſcription. [*N. York Gaz.*]

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 22.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

A coal mine has been diſcovered in this county, about eight miles from the city, which promiſes to render fuel much cheaper to our citizens, than it has ever been procured in this country. All the objections as to ſmell, which have hitherto prevented the general uſe of the Richmond and Liverpool coal, are inapplicable to this lately diſcovered, which is ſaid to partake of the qualities of hickory while burning, both in heat, brilliancy, and ſmell.

Auguſt 25.

The trial of Alexander Kaminſky was yeſterday brought on in the criminal court in this city, for forging and uttering notes of hand to the number of twenty-eight, amounting in the whole to 18,300 dollars. The attorney-general had filed againſt him eight and twenty indictments, to each of which the priſoner plead guilty to the court. And this morning —— Kleinſchmidt, a clerk and accomplice of Kaminſky, was alſo arraigned at the bar of the court upon ſimilar indictments, to all of which he likewiſe plead guilty, and ſubmitted to the court. The judge then ſentenced the offenders to fourteen years hard labour upon the roads—a ſentence which it is to be hoped will annihilate the practice of counterfeiting and forging, which has already riſen to an alarming height in this country.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated at Fort Wilkinſon, on the frontiers of Georgia, the 27th of July, 1801, to a correſpondent in Philadelphia.

"I left col. Hawkins's eſtabliſhment, near Tookaubatchee, on the 19th inſt. The colonel was in very ill health, being much afflicted with the gout. He being one of the commiſſioners lately appointed to treat with the ſouthern Indians, had juſt received an

tice to be at S. W. Point, in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, on the firſt of Auguſt, to meet the other commiſſioners, generals Davie and Wilkinſon, and intended ſetting off for that purpoſe on the 22d, three days after I left him.

" Bowles's veſſel which arrived from Providence in April, was, before it had finiſhed diſcharging its cargo, compelled to cut cable and clear itſelf. He ſtill continues to give the Indians aſſurances, or rather to make them promiſes, that his other veſſels will ſhortly arrive. He and his aſſociates are in a ſtate of ſtarvation, and ſtill keep on the Spaniſh ſide of the line.

" About the laſt of June, a Britiſh ſhip of war ſailed over the bar of Penſacola bay, took a brig laden with flour, fired at the fort at the Barrancos, and ſailed off unmoleſted with its prize. The conſternation of the Spaniards in the town of Penſacola on this occaſion was great; ſome fled to the fort, while others were preparing to take to the woods.

" The Indian reports at Cowetuhtallauhaſſee were, that the firing of cannon had been heard towards St. Marks and St. Auguſtine, which gave hopes to ſome of them that Bowles's veſſels had arrived; but the large majority of the nation are of opinion that they had better mind their farms and hunting, and leave the white people to fight their own battles. They continue to make ſettlements near the ſtate of Georgia; this year they are making corn at ſeveral places on the Flint river, which, ſeveral years ago, through dread of the white people, they had deſerted, and which, in conſequence of the fertility of the ſoil and the good underſtanding that has ſubſiſted between them for a few years paſt, they have been induced to ſettle.

" The citizens of Georgia are very anxious for an extenſion of territory. The magnetic charm of the " promiſed land," has drawn to the frontiers, people from all parts of the United States, ſome of whom this year have had the boldneſs to violate the intercourſe laws, by planting on the Indian ſide of the line, which muſt be immediately put a ſtop to, or we ſhall forfeit the friendſhip of theſe injured people."

Auguſt 28.

Up to the 19th of June laſt, fifty-two thouſand three hundred and ſeventy-nine women have been delivered ſince the firſt inſtitution of the Lying in Hoſpital in London in the year 1752, and the humane purpoſes of it are now extended to the infant poor two years after birth, and to the diſtreſſed widows and wives of ſoldiers and ſailors in their country's ſervice.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 24.

A melancholy affair happened in the family of John Dongan, of Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the morning of the 17th inſt. when his three dutiful daughters, the eldeſt about eleven years of age, went out and gathered what they thought muſhrooms. They brought them to their mother, who unfortunately dreſſed them in the beſt manner ſhe could, and ſhe, with half her little flock, partook of the poiſonous morſel. On the 18th, about 10 o'clock, they felt themſelves getting ſick. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 19th, the youngeſt died; at 1, the ſame day, the ſecond died; at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th the eldeſt died; and at ſix o'clock in the evening of the 21ſt the mother died. The aid of two kilful phyſicians proved in vain. The poor diſconſolate father, with his three little boys, by the over-ruling providence of God, were not preſent at the deadly repaſt.

[*Phil. pap.*]

Auguſt 29.

Yeſterday afternoon returned to this port the ſloop of war Maryland, John Rogers, Eſq; commander, which took out Mr. Dawſon, meſſenger, with the French treaty, to France. The Maryland ſailed from Havre on the 15th of July, but as ſhe lay off and on ſeveral weeks previous to her departure, no papers were received on board ſo late as probably otherwiſe would have been. What the editors have received, they are indebted for to the politeneſs of captain Izard, one of the paſſengers, but as they are only to the 14th Meſſidor (July 2,) they are deprived the pleaſure of detailing any thing worthy the curioſity and anticipations of their readers: In fact, the papers of Paris appear nearly as barren as in a time of the moſt profound peace, and are as newsleſs as thoſe of America. A few tranſlations, however, are made, more for tranſlation's ſake, than the importance of the articles.

By verbal information, obtained from intelligent gentlemen, it appears, that a general peace was on the tapis at Paris, and ſanguine expectations were entertained, that the grand event; or its precurſor, a general truce, would be proclaimed on the 14th of July, the political birth-day of France. This expectation, however, with due deference to the more accurate and local knowledge of our informant, we conceive, ſhould not be too ſanguinely indulged here, as it appears to be built by perſons there tired of the hawock of war on too ſlender and ſpeculative a foundation, and borders more on poſſibility than probability.

No official news had been received at Paris of the fate of Egypt—nor was any thing certain known of the ſquadron under Gantheaume. Some uneaſineſs, it appears by the French papers, had prevailed at Paris the end of June, upon a rumour that Sir J. B. Warren had fallen in with and captured the greater part of them.

The deſtiny of Portugal, we learn by the ſame authority, is finally ſealed—the French having taken her European poſſeſſions under *their protection*, and the Britiſh having ſent out a ſquadron to take the Brazils under *theirs*.

The convention between this country and France, ſerious as it may ſeem, was not ratified when the Maryland ſailed, though matters were ſaid to be in a fair way.

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 28, 1801.

Wilfred Neale,
againſt
Edward Digges, heir of Edward Digges, deceaſed

ORDERED, That a dividend of the money ariſing, or to ariſe, from the ſale of the real eſtate of the aforeſaid deceaſed, under the decree in this cauſe paſſed, ſhall, on application, be made at any time after the laſt day of December next, provided a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, at leaſt three times before the end of September next.

True copy, Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

ROBERT SWAN.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. ZACHARIAH TURNER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to exhibit them, duly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of January next.

SUSANNA TURNER, Adminiſtratrix.

ALL manner of perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of MORDECAI STEWARD, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

ANNE STEWARD, Adminiſtratrix.

THERE is at the plantation of CUMBERLAND DUGAN, in Anne-Arundel county, near Patapſco lower ferry, taken up as a ſtray, a dark brown MARE, about fourteen hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, ſhe has a blaze in her forehead, a white ſpot on her off ſide, and appears to have been worked this ſummer, as ſhe has the marks of a collar, and has worn fetters. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcribers have obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of SAMUEL H. M'PHERSON, late of Charles county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, at or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under our hands this 20th day of Auguſt, 1801.

ELIZABETH M'PHERSON, Adminiſtratrix,
WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON, Adminiſtrator.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway on the 6th inſt. a negro man who calls himſelf DAVY, about forty-ſeven years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, his cloathing is, oſnabrig ſhirts and trouſers, coarſe hat and ſhoes; this fellow affects to be a methodiſt preacher, ſays he belongs to ARMSTEAD LONG, in Loudon county, Virginia, from whom he ran away about twelve months ago. His maſter is requeſted to take him away, or he will be ſold agreeable to law for his priſon fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

Auguſt 10, 1801.

WILLIAM BREWER,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

INFORMS his cuſtomers, and the public, that he has juſt received from PHILADELPHIA, a handſome aſſortment of BOOT LEGS, and a ſupply of ſuperior leather for gentlemen's dreſs SHOES.

He intends always keeping an aſſortment of the above articles on hand from Philadelphia.

Annapolis, Auguſt 27, 1801.

Blackſmith and Farrier.

THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement which he has met with ſince he commenced buſineſs; he takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he intends making an alteration in the price of all work done in his ſhop, which is as follows, viz. all machinery work, ſuch as mill works of all kinds, will be done for one ſhilling, all cart and plough works at eleven-pence, ſpikes and bolts for veſſels at eleven-pence, the rigging work will be done for one ſhilling all round, ſhoeing of horſes all round ſix ſhillings, laying of plough-ſhares ſix ſhillings a piece, houſe work eleven-pence, all heavy plain work beſides eleven-pence, and all other ſmall, ſuch as is not done by the pound, a liberal charge will be taken for the ſame. The above buſineſs will be done in the beſt and neateſt manner, and quickly diſpatched. All orders from the Eaſtern Shore, or any part of the country, will be thankfully received, and attention paid to them; he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

SIMON RETALLACK.

N. B. The reaſon that the above buſineſs is made ſo cheap, it is for caſh, or a regular credit to punctual cuſtomers. S. R.

Corn-Hill-ſtreet, juſt below the State-houſe,
Auguſt 10, 1801.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the reſpective diſtricts in Anne-Arundel county on the firſt Monday of September next, to make choice of two electors for the county aforeſaid, to elect a ſenate for the State of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

JOSEPH FINOUR,

Tin-plate worker,

Next door to Mr. Lewis Neth's ſtore, on the head of the Dock, Annapolis,

GRATEFULLY thanks his friends, and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has received ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, and begs leave to ſtate, that he has on hand a large aſſorment of articles in his line, ready made, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. He has alſo on hand a full ſupply of all materials for carrying on his buſineſs, and will faithfully and with diſpatch thankfully execute any orders which he may be favoured with.

Two apprentices wanted at the above buſineſs.

N. B. The higheſt price will be given for old copper, braſs, pewter and lead.

Auguſt 11, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the ſtate of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the thirteenth day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 11th day of Auguſt, 1801.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Adminiſtratrix.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtates of RICHARD STRINGER, or Dr. SAMUEL STRINGER, both of Elk-Ridge, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, legally proved, and paſſed by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to the ſubſcriber, who hath obtained letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of the former, and letters teſtamentary on that of the latter; to the end that he may be enabled to ſettle the ſame in due courſe of law.

FREDERICK STRINGER.

N. B. The ſubſcriber reſides in the city of Baltimore, in Lovely-lane, between Calvert and South-ſtreets, at the houſe of Mr. James Martin, cabinet-maker. F. S.

Elk-Ridge, July 2, 1801. w 8

To be RENTED,

MY FARM, on the North ſide of Severn, ſtock, hands, and a quantity of corn ſufficient for the ſupport of the place.

Auguſt 10, 1801. JOHN BRICE.

NOTICE,

To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county.

ALL perſons indebted for officers fees, due for the year 1800, are requeſted to prepare for immediate payment, as, after the tenth of Auguſt next, the ſhorteſt methods will be taken to enforce it, without reſpect to perſons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1801.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the fifth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real eſtate of GEORGE JOHNSON, deceaſed, conſiſting of undivided one third part in part of two lots of ground, ſituate in the ſaid city of Annapolis, and diſtinguiſhed according to the plat thereof as follows, viz. lot No. 73, extending from the public circle to Church-ſtreet, whereon is a good brick dwelling-houſe, with other neceſſary improvements fronting on the ſaid circle, in the poſſeſſion of JOHN JOHNSON, Eſquire, and alſo a good dwelling-houſe, with other ſuitable improvements, fronting on Church-ſtreet, in the poſſeſſion of RICHARD HARWOOD, Eſquire, and alſo lot No. 50, being an unimproved lot, fronting on South-Eaſt-ſtreet, in the poſſeſſion of JOHN WHEELER. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaſer giving bond, with good ſecurity, conditioned for the payment of principal and intereſt in one year from the day of ſale.

The creditors of the ſaid George Johnſon who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby notified and directed to file their accounts, with the vouchers, in the chancery-office, on or before the 6th day of November next, the chancellor having limitted the time for receiving the ſaid claims to three months from the day of this publication.

ROBERT DENNY, Truſtee.

Annapolis, Auguſt 6, 1801.

TAKEN up adrift, in Patapſco river, about the 1ſt inſtant, a ſmall BATTEAU, about fifteen feet long and four wide. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the mouth of Stoney creek. JOHN BOONE, Sen.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 11, 1801.

CITY TAVERN,
Sign of the Indian King and Queen,
ANNAPOLIS.

WILLIAM CATON

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received ſince his commencing his preſent buſineſs, and aſſures them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give general ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to honour him with their cuſtom. His houſe is now completely provided with every neceſſary article of the beſt quality, and he ſolicits the encouragement and patronage of a generous public.

He has rented that large, airy, and commodious houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Mann, where ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging, diſtinct from his tavern, in a handſome ſtyle, at a reduced price, by the day, month, or year.

Having provided himſelf with the beſt hay and oats, he will take horſes to ſtand at livery, on the loweſt terms. He has alſo laid in a large quantity of ice for the ſummer ſeaſon.

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the houſe in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, formerly the property of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give ſatisfaction.

He has alſo opened a grocery ſtore, where he keeps a general aſſortment of groceries of the beſt kind, which he will ſell for caſh on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801. 19

THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, he has lately laid in a large aſſortment of the beſt timber, and can ſupply any perſon with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new conſtruction, ſpinning-wheels, and ſcythe cradles, on the ſhorteſt notice; he likewiſe repairs carriages and Windſor chairs, with elegance and diſpatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

ALEXANDER WELSH,
Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has juſt removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above buſineſs. He aſſures the public, that every exertion will be uſed to deſerve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every deſcription.

N. B. Warranted watches, and ſome faſhionable articles in the jewellery line, for ſale. 27

LAWS of MARYLAND,
Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the ſame has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of September laſt, a ſtout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſtreight black hair like that of a white perſon; he had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers and a ſhort white kerſey coat, he alſo took with him ſome other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol in the ſtate of Maryland, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, and if taken out of the ſtate aforeſaid, and brought home ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſſumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and ſilms on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON's

Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous li

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crea, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON's *celebrated*
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of
Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW
CONVERSATION CARDS,
In Proſe and Verſe—For ſale at this Office.

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